

RUMANIANS DRIVEN BACK TO FRONTIER

Germans Take Kronstadt and Austrians Szekely Udvarhely in Transylvania.

HOPE TO HOLD PASSES

Armies Are Making Stand to Stave Off Teuton Invasion of Their Country.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Rumania is retreating from all the Transylvanian soil she conquered so quickly a month ago. Her armies in southern and eastern Transylvania, a week ago triumphant invaders, have been forced back by Von Falkenhayn's German and Austrian troops to the mountains on the Rumanian frontier, where they are making a stand to protect Rumania herself from invasion.

The Rumanians have lost Kronstadt, Transylvania's largest and most important city, in the hands of the Austrians. Von Falkenhayn and Hungarian hussars under Gen. von Arz have occupied Szekely Udvarhely, sixty miles north-west of Kronstadt. In the last ten days the Teutons have reconquered upward of 5,000 square miles of Transylvanian territory. Further north, in the Gerveny Mountains, the Rumanians are retreating before the Austrians.

Rumania Fears Disaster.

These serious reverses for the Rumanians are according to statements admitted by a Rumanian statement which betrays the deadly fear of the Rumanian staff that Von Falkenhayn's army, mostly Germans, are about to crush the newest of the Allies.

The Rumanian statement, which follows, shows the deep fears entertained here that the Teutons' effort against Rumania was of great importance and strength were justified. Its assertion that Von Falkenhayn's army was driven from all other fronts to crush Rumania is taken as a plea to the other Allies to come to Rumania's rescue, if only by attacking the western fronts.

The statement issued at Bucharest says: "Northern frontier: In the Alt valley of the Transylvanian plain, in the region of Hermannstadt, Fogaras and Brasov (Kronstadt), in the face of very superior enemy forces, principally Germans, the Rumanian forces have been driven back to the Carpathian frontier, to insure a strong defense of the four passes leading from Rumania into Transylvania. All evidence shows that the Austro-German commanders are bringing troops from all other fronts in order to make a desperate coup in this region."

The Rumanians, who were forced recently to give up Hermannstadt, 75 miles, and Fogaras, 100 miles, from Kronstadt, the two other important towns of eastern Transylvania, and to retire to the Transylvanian Alps, are still striving to recover their loss and regain the offensive, it is announced.

A Hacking Teuton Army.

In the Jial valley, south of Petrovsky, and at Calmet, at the Red Tower Pass south of Hermannstadt, they are attacking the Germans and Austrians, but no success is reported.

No effort is made by Bucharest to gain the German official announcement that "the Rumanians are yielding on the whole front of the Transylvanian front." The Rumanians admit the truth of the German report that Kronstadt has been taken. The Germans also announce that the Rumanian army has been driven out of the Gerveny-Wald, north of Kronstadt, and that the Germans are in the Alt valley.

Only in the Dobruja do the Rumanians report success, and there the Rumanians are fighting with them far outnumbered. The Rumanian statement says that in the Dobruja "the situation is satisfactory" and that the Rumanians and Austrians are advancing southward. It gives no details of the advance or of the results of the strong Russo-Rumanian offensive that has been hurled at Von Mackensen for some days. Von Mackensen reports to Berlin today that "where there have been no events on this front."

Russians Prepare Blow.

The German statement leaves no doubt that the Russians are throwing heavy reinforcements into this battle every day, in an evident effort to smash Von Mackensen and begin the invasion of Bulgaria. On Thursday, the German commander reports, German seaplanes attacked large armed Russian transports in the Black Sea, east of Tuzla. German aviators dropped bombs on allied munition columns in northern Dobruja.

Tuzla, on the Dobruja coast, is the eastern extremity of the Russo-Rumanian battle line, and is about ten miles south of Constantia, the great port of the Dobruja and Rumania's only important seaport. Hitherto Russia has been reported as landing troops only at Constantia, and it appears from the fact that she is using Tuzla, that Tuzla is no longer in range of the Teuton heavy guns.

The loss of Kronstadt threatens Rumania with invasion by Von Falkenhayn from the most advantageous point for such an undertaking. The city is only ten miles from the Rumanian border, which runs along the crest of the Transylvanian Alps. Through the mountains within a radius of upward of forty miles run the four passes leading down into the fertile Rumanian plain. When Rumania entered the war, her armies invaded Transylvania through the Transylvanian Alps and the Carpathians, the southern and eastern boundaries of Transylvania, which forms a wedge jutting into Rumania, with Kronstadt at its apex. The Rumanian armies, coming through the southern passes in the Transylvanian Alps, captured the towns of Hermannstadt and Kronstadt, the important cities of Transylvania along the southern border from west to east. These they have given up in the same order that they were captured.

The effect upon the Russian position in the Carpathians is not known, but it is assumed that if the Rumanians there also retire the Russians will be under the necessity of withdrawing somewhat also, though undoubtedly there will be no such large retreat as that of the Rumanians.

It is believed here that the forces of Von Falkenhayn must be of strength even greater than was supposed, for the Rumanian mobilization was complete two weeks ago at least, and Rumania should by now have 300,000 men at least in the field on the Transylvanian front.

WIN IN DRIVE ON MONAS

Serbs and French Take Mountain Strongholds of For.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—Serbs and French have won more success in the drive on Monastir in western Macedonia. The French have gained control of the high mountains, an important natural defense of Monastir, and the Serbs have occupied the summit of Dobropolje, in the Nidje Mountains, south of Monastir, the War Office announces.

On the Struma front, in eastern Macedonia, the British also took seven villages there have been no events today. The British War Office statement says:

NEW SOMME DRIVE GAINING HEADWAY

Allies Make Further Advance Against Fierce Counter Attacks.

GERMANS LOSE HEAVILY

Only One Wave Succeeds in Reaching the French Trenches.

ANTILLA IN TOW, FIRE STILL RAGING

Ward Liner Being Taken to Hampton Roads—Ship's Company Safe.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., Oct. 8.—Radio messages received here tonight from the Coast Guard cutter Onondaga said two tugs are towing the burning Ward Line steamer Antilla to Hampton Roads, and that the ship's company, which took to the small boats 120 miles off Cape Henry last night, are aboard the cutter, which is conveying the tow.

The message also asked that another tug be sent out to assist in firing the fire in the Antilla's cargo of lumber and sugar. The cutter's captain reported that he thought the flames could be brought under control if the tow were sent. The British finished cleaning up the La Sars, captured yesterday, and raised the total of prisoners to 13 officers and 464 men. The French smashed up a counter attack west of Sallies-Sallies.

The night British statement says: "South of the Ancre our front was heavily shelled during the day, especially in the neighborhood of Guedecourt and La Sars. We advanced our front line southwest of Guedecourt."

The enemy again attacked the Schwaben redoubt unsuccessfully this morning. There were severe fighting north of the Courcellette-Warion road, where we won some ground.

The total number of prisoners reported in the last two days has risen to thirteen officers and 566 men. The day statement follows: "Yesterday evening the enemy counter-attacked our new position north of Lesbœufs and recovered a small portion of their lost trenches. Elsewhere we secured our position. The whole of La Sars is in our hands, and more than 500 prisoners already are reported."

North and northeast of Courcellette we considerably advanced our front. The enemy delivered an attack on the Schwaben redoubt, but was completely repulsed.

British Held Trenches.

Successful raids were carried out during the night by Irish, Midland and Yorkshire troops in the Pansu-st. Givency and Lesbœufs areas.

The French night statement says: "On the Somme there were intermittent reciprocal bombardments. After violent artillery preparations the Germans launched an attack on our new positions west of Sallies-Sallies. Our curtain of fire broke down the successive waves of the attack, none of which succeeded in reaching our trenches."

In the Woëvre our heavy artillery bombarded German convoys and depots as well as the Triaumont station. The German statement follows: "A new Anglo-French attempt to break through between the Ancre and the Somme has failed. The continuous increase of the enemy's artillery display during the last few days had heralded this attempt."

Hand to Hand Fighting.

The army of Gen. von Below in a tenacious resistance and severe struggle generally repulsed the gigantic thrust, and this at many places by hand to hand fighting or by counter attack. Only at La Sars and at parts of our position northeast of Lesbœufs

HUGHES, RESTED, IS READY FOR HIS TOUR

Candidate Returns to New York, but Will Speak in Newark To-day.

SEES MORE OLD HOMES

He Visits Two Houses in Jersey City Where He Formerly Lived.

Thoroughly rested and ready for his third Western tour, which begins today, Charles E. Hughes returned to the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon from Montclair, N. J.

His five days vacation in one of the pleasant places of New Jersey restored his voice and put him in excellent physical trim. It enabled him also to review at leisure a great mass of data from which he will draw facts and figures for his attack against Wilsonism in Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, Michigan and Ohio—States from which a great demand for his appearance has reached the Republican National committee.

This morning at 10 o'clock Mr. Hughes will motor from the Astor to Newark, where he will speak in Military Park at an outdoor meeting arranged by Republicans and Progressives, with ex-Gov. Franklin Murphy of New Jersey acting for the Republicans and former Senator Everett Colby representing the Progressives. At noon, it is expected, 15,000 persons will greet Mr. Hughes in the park.

He will take lunch with Mr. Colby and other leaders in the Hotel Robert Treat at 1 P. M. and will then return to Manhattan to register and to get ready to board his special train, which will leave the Pennsylvania Station at 6 P. M. Mr. Hughes speaks in Philadelphia tonight.

Yesterday morning in Montclair he attended the service at the First Baptist Church with Mrs. Hughes. After lunch, son at the Hotel Montclair he started for this city, motoring leisurely and enjoying the sunshine and the crowds. Thousands of people lined the route, and Mr. Hughes, greeting him with handclapping.

In Jersey City he bethought himself of two old homes in which he lived as a young man just starting in the practice of law here. He drove first to 62 Cottage street, inquiring the way from a garage keeper, and looked at the house where he had lived two months. Then he went to Summit avenue and Cottage street to see the two-story frame house adjoining the Summit Avenue Baptist Church, where his father was pastor years ago. Mr. Hughes pointed to a corner room in the second story.

"In that room," he said, "I wrote my first brief."

Mr. Hughes reached the Hotel Astor at 5 P. M. and remained indoors for the rest of the evening attending to important correspondence.

URGES VOTING MACHINE TEST.

City Club Committee Opposes Use at November Election.

The City Club has urged the Board of Elections to provide for further tests of voting machines under local conditions by experimenting in the coming election in each of the boroughs.

Last year, according to Robert S. Hughes, secretary of the club, two voting machines were used and the City Club's committee decided they had not been sufficiently perfected for use here.

Dr. Stryker of Hamilton Resigns.

PRINCETON, N. Y., Oct. 8.—At the meeting of the trustees of Hamilton College Saturday, Dr. M. W. Stryker tendered his resignation as president, to take effect before the first of next May. This is in accord with his previously expressed determination to retire after twenty-four years of service. The resignation was accepted and a committee, of which the Hon. Elihu Root is chairman, was appointed to suggest a successor.

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ATTACK ON BACON STIRS WASHINGTON

President's Strictures on Former Diplomat Regarded as Unjustifiable.

INDIRECT BLOW AT T. R.

Friends Say Ex-Ambassador Went Into Politics From Patriotic Motives.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—President Wilson has stirred up a lot of unfriendly comment in political, official and club circles of Washington by what is generally regarded here as an unjustifiable attack on Robert Bacon, former Assistant Secretary of State and one-time Ambassador to France.

The President declared in his speech to the "Independents" who called at Shadow Lawn yesterday that Mr. Bacon was "unneutral" and the men who supported him for Senator in New York were out for a war upon Germany. Mr. Bacon's record has stamped him as anything but unpatriotic in the opinion of disinterested observers here. There were many references today to the activities and personal sacrifices made by Mr. Bacon at the beginning of the war in Europe, when he went to Paris, giving up his business activities and placed his time, fortune and energy to the organization of relief work.

His personal contribution of money to the ambulance work organized and carried out by Americans amounted to many thousands, friends here say. Mr. Bacon was mainly responsible for the excellent start made with the American Ambulance Corps in Paris and other auxiliaries to the Red Cross relief work.

It was Mr. Bacon's intention, one of his friends said today, to remain in this work abroad until the close of the war, but when the Lusitania was sunk he felt a sense of outrage at the wanton attack on innocent American lives and returned for the purpose of offering his services to President Wilson in the event that Germany refused to make the necessary amends that he believed were necessary.

Subsequent events were such that Mr. Bacon found no opportunity to serve his country in the work of protesting her honor in the field, and since then he has felt that he could render a valuable service by helping to arouse sentiment against a weak foreign policy that would result in the election of a President capable and willing to defend American honor.

President Wilson's attack on Mr. Bacon was construed here as an indirect thrust at Col. Roosevelt, who is a close friend of Robert Bacon, but the resentment is felt by friends of Mr. Bacon, who believe he played a patriotic part in the European war and is now inspired by the same motive in his fight in politics for a sturdy American policy.

T. R. TO SPEAK IN GALLOP, N. M.

His Most Important Address Reserved for Border Town.

OVERSEAS, Oct. 8.—The little border town of Gallup, N. M., will in all probability be the place where Col. Roosevelt will deliver his most important speech for the Republican ticket. He will not speak at El Paso, as has been generally reported.

A member of the Republican National Committee, who visited Sacramento Hill today, said the Colonel's itinerary was being made up and while many of the Republican leaders desire Roosevelt to visit El Paso the Colonel prefers Gallup. Col. Roosevelt will make a speech at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., next Saturday night.

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McCOMBS TO VISIT WILSON. Will Lunch Together To-day and Talk New York Politics.

William F. McCombs, Democratic candidate for United States Senator, has a date with President Wilson in Shadow Lawn to-morrow. On Wednesday he starts for Indianapolis, where he is to make two speeches on Thursday. Ida Tarbell, Henry Morgenthau and Walter Lippman will be the principal speakers at the Wilson dinner for business and professional women in the Hotel McAlpin on Thursday. Thirty additional speakers will make five minute addresses.

Increases in Bank Capitalization.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Increases in capitalization of the Chase National Bank of New York from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 and the Sherman National Bank from \$200,000 to \$300,000 have been authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency.

Turks Arrest Greek Metropolitan.

LOXON, Oct. 8.—Travelers arriving at Mytilene from Atalvi, according to a dispatch from Athens, report that the Turks arrested the Greek metropolitan of Atalvi, together with his wife and children, and sent them into the interior, subjecting them to the roughest treatment.

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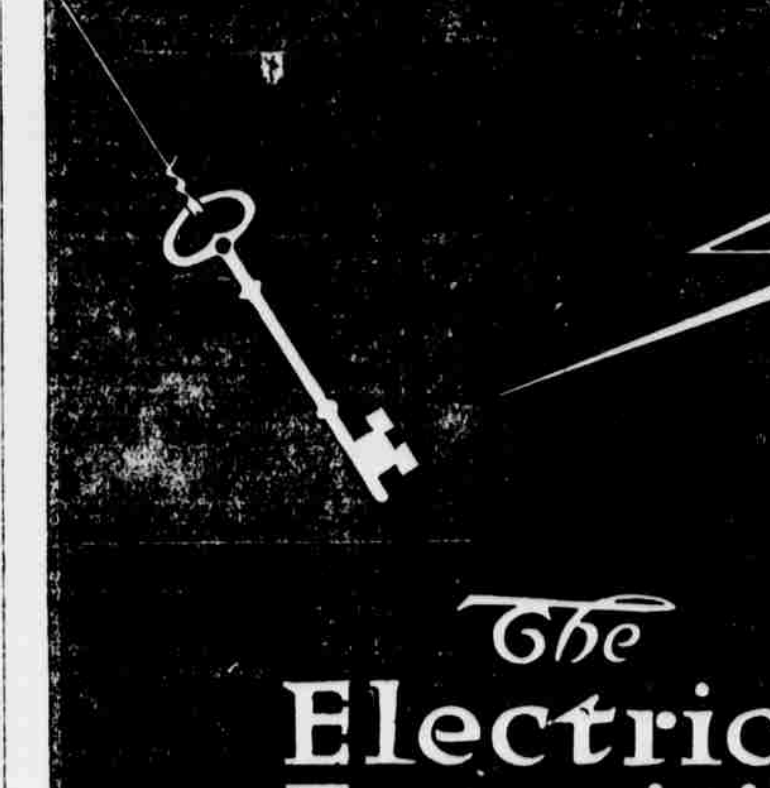
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W. D. MAHON HERE TO END CAR STRIKE

President of Amalgamated, Home From England, Plans Settlement.

William D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, which includes all the New York car strikers, arrived from England yesterday on the St. Louis, and his first public message was for peace. He announced he will bring himself in the next few days to getting into communication with the traction heads. In this effort he will be aided by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. Both are men of determination, the car men may be settled by compromise before the end of the week.

After his return to New York Mahon went into conference with William F. Fitzgerald and the other Amalgamated men who have been conducting the strike. When later asked for a statement he gave out the following:

"It is impossible for me at this time to discuss this situation in the press. I have just arrived in the city, having been absent from the country for the past six weeks on account of having been a delegate representing the American trade unions at the British Trade Union Congress held in Birmingham, England, and, therefore, not familiar with our position to talk of this situation in any intelligent manner."

"I have spent a few hours since my arrival in discussing the situation with the representatives of our organization here and looking over the various reports concerning the strike. I shall continue my investigation until to-morrow and then attempt to get into communication, if possible, with the representatives of the respective companies and do all I can to bring about a settlement."

G. W. W. Hanger, the Federal mediator who is trying to bring about peace between representatives of the four road brotherhoods and officials of the Hudson and Manhattan Tube Company has arranged for final conference today.

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